

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Cloudy and warmer to-day, followed by  
rain to-night and to-morrow.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 50; lowest, 20.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## GARFIELD GETS OUT, OPPOSING WILSON'S COAL SETTLEMENT; BELIEVES CONSUMERS' FUEL PRICES WILL BE SENT HIGHER; MINERS SLOW IN OBEYING DECISION TO RETURN TO WORK

### TWO PREMIERS BEGIN MOVE IN LONDON FOR EXTRADITING KAISER

Lloyd George and Clemenceau Also Prepare to Fix  
Peace Date.

MANY NEW PROBLEMS  
French Economic Crisis to  
Be Solved by Parley of  
Ministers.

ADRIATIC IS DISCUSSED  
Reparations, Syrian Questions  
and Future of League of  
Nations Are Topics.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
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LONDON, Dec. 11.—Premier Clemenceau arrived in London this morning. Within an hour he had begun a series of conferences with Premier Lloyd George that are expected to have an important bearing on the political and economic state of Europe. These conferences are expected to continue until the hour of M. Clemenceau's departure Saturday. It is understood that a demand for the extradition of the Kaiser will be made at the earliest possible moment, the preliminary steps already having been taken.

Announcement of the date for the formal ratification of the peace treaty with Germany is expected in London to-night, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The visit of M. Clemenceau has a direct connection with this decision, as the French statesman desired to be able to discuss with Mr. Lloyd George the immediate developments of allied policy consequent upon ratification.

Many Points Discussed.  
With characteristic energy the French "Tiger," within a few hours after his arrival in London, had started to attain an understanding that would solve problems which for a time threatened to plunge the whole of Europe into renewed strife.

The French economic crisis, reparations, the Syrian question, extradition of the Kaiser, and the future of the League of Nations are matters which will be vitally affected by the ratification of the German treaty.

Arthur J. Balfour stated to-day at a public luncheon: "Peace, although not formally concluded, may be regarded as practically assured."

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, Dec. 11.—Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, answering several questions in the House of Commons to-day, hinted that the Adriatic trouble was a subject of discussion between Premier Clemenceau of France, who arrived in London to-day, and Foreign Minister Schiano of Italy and Premier Lloyd George, as was also the Russian situation and Turkey.

Greeted by Large Crowds.  
A special train had been sent to Folkestone to meet M. Clemenceau, but the French destroyer on which the Premier crossed the Channel encountered rough seas and his Captain decided to proceed to Dover instead.

Crowds outside and inside Victoria Station cheered the arrival of the French Premier, who was greeted by Prime Minister Lloyd George, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty. When the Premier greeted Lloyd George, he said in English: "I am glad to see you."

The two Prime Ministers began their private conferences in Lloyd George's official residence in Downing street at 11 o'clock. The British Premier abandoned his usual Thursday visit to the House of Commons in order to place his time entirely at the disposal of M. Clemenceau.

FRANCE IS WORRIED  
AT FALL OF FRANC  
Clemenceau's London Visit  
May Help Exchange.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.  
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PARIS, Dec. 11.—Premier Clemenceau's visit to London is the topic of the day. Much is expected of it, not only politically but also economically. It would be idle to maintain that the French are pleased with the turn events are taking either politically or economically. German treachery does not stir them, but it nevertheless disturbs them, especially in view of the departure of the American delegates.

There is also the question of exchange. When M. Loucheur was in London the obvious thing he sought. His suggestion as to the consolidation of the French debt into a long term loan was considered favorably. It is impossible to separate economic from political matters between France and Britain. The rise in the franc value of the pound sterling has had a very great political effect. The French are now beginning to realize that it is due to the activities

### DYING AUSTRIA SEEKS CREDITS

Nation Is Starving, Renner Tells Allied Diplomats in Paris.

MANY CHILDREN DEAD  
\$100,000,000 Is Needed to Preserve Nation Until Next Fall, He Says.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, Dec. 11.—Austria must have help from the Allies in order to save her from famine and bankruptcy, Chancellor Karl Renner of the Austrian Republic told the Associated Press to-day in explaining his presence in Paris, where he came to present to the Supreme Council the situation which he declared face his country.

"When I left Vienna we had only 9,000 tons of flour for six and three-quarter millions of people, a supply for six days only," said Dr. Renner. "Children are dying of hunger and cold in Vienna, and 85 per cent. of those between nine months and three years of age are suffering with rickets. The loss of weight on the part of nursing mothers is serious, resulting in the diminution of the nursing capacity."

"For these reasons it is of utmost importance that supplies go forward at once, even while we are in Paris awaiting the result of the negotiations for credits, because weeks must pass before supplies ordered even now can reach Austria."

"By help I mean such assistance as will facilitate our task of keeping our nation alive and at the same time of fulfilling our obligations to the allied Powers."

"We are now paying thirty prices for everything we buy. That is to say, the currency has depreciated to one-thirtieth of its normal value. At the same time we have exhausted our resources of securities, and we have nothing left but the resources which, according to Article 137 of the treaty of St. Germain, are mortgaged to the Allies for payment of reparations."

"I am going to ask the Supreme Council to release from that mortgage a sufficient amount of our national wealth to form the basis of security for loans that are absolutely needed to insure the feeding of our people. What we need first is a long term credit abroad of \$100,000,000 with which to procure food until the end of October, 1920."

"In the second place we need further credit for providing raw materials, and thirdly, exemption from mortgage of our national wealth, provided for by Article 137, that will enable us to furnish a basis for the reestablishment of our economic life—and that reestablishment, it should be noted, is primordial and essential to the payment by Austria of reparations to which she has agreed."

"We are not seeking to escape any responsibility. Of course we who are in closest touch with the trials and needs of our own people, with an infant mortality of 60 per cent. in Vienna, are confronted by an immediate object lesson which we cannot overlook."

"Humanitarianism and moral principles, apart from the interest of the Allies, demand that a people indebted to them be safe from catastrophe, their future assured and their fortunes saved from dilapidation."

"Our existence and working capacity must be assured by cooperation from those to whom we are obligated, at least for several months in advance, if we are to save the situation. We have sold all our foreign securities, have pledged everything available and have tried every way to keep afloat since last August, with the result that there has been an enormous impoverishment of our resources and a most alarming depreciation of our currency."

Dr. Renner pointed out that the Austrian home supply would take care of only one-third of the needs of the nation.

"There is no district in Austria to-day," he said, "that has more than a few days of provisions, flour and bread, and our requirements represent an expenditure of \$5,000,000 monthly—for grain, \$3,000,000; for meat, \$3,000,000; and for fats, \$300,000, besides condensed milk."

Heated House Unknown.  
Dr. Renner in an interview published in the *Temps* painted a lamentable picture of the situation in Vienna. He said: "A heated house is a thing unknown and a hot meal a rarity. The coal ration is six pounds weekly a family, and there is a long wait in the street to get it."

"People talk of the danger of Bolshevism. Can a political man be given to a desperate revolt of men whose only feeling is hunger? The Austrian people realized communism when that danger was most acute. To-day a starved mob is to separate economic from political matters between France and Britain. The rise in the franc value of the pound sterling has had a very great political effect. The French are now beginning to realize that it is due to the activities

Our Next President.  
The face of the man who in all probability will be the next President of the United States is being studied, whether by a Republican or a Democrat.

Continued on Fifth Page.

### GERMANY ASKS 3 BILLION LOAN ON MORTGAGE

Would Give Customs Receipts as Security for Foreign Goods.

BONDS FOR MARKS  
Expert Reveals Germany's Unusual Plans and Doubts Feasibility.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
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LONDON, Dec. 10.—Prof. Brink, the eminent Danish economist, writing from Copenhagen to the *London Times*, gives the result of a journey he made through Germany to examine the economic situation and the measures under consideration by German bankers and the German Government to remedy the depreciation of the mark and the demoralized foreign trade. Prof. Brink's article follows:

"The German national debt amounts to 200,000,000,000 marks, apart from the national liability to the Allies in accordance with the peace treaty of at least 60,000,000,000 marks. The Reichsbank and the Government have issued 40,000,000,000 marks in paper money and 20,000,000,000 marks in German notes of German obligations are held by private parties abroad."

"The enormous note issue concurrently with the Government loans has forced up prices, but not as much as might be expected owing to the fact that the notes issued have been hoarded away partly in the provincial stockpiles or are held outside of German territory. These foreign holdings in connection with the large claims of foreign countries in mark obligations have forced the mark rate abroad down below the value of the mark at home."

Hit Workers Hardest.  
"This has caused raw materials and articles of luxury from abroad to become very expensive as priced in marks and is causing the level of prices in Germany to rise continually and violently, making current wages, which otherwise would have been high enough for the work done, too low to afford a living."

"Worst of all is the fact that even if wages were increased the position of the lower classes would not improve because supplies of goods are insufficient and the only consequence will be that prices will rise still further if the working classes have more nominal purchasing power in the present conditions. Indeed, it is true in all countries that higher wages benefit the working classes only in so far as they are content not to increase consumption, for it is plain that Germany cannot obtain sufficient goods. Not only are prices in the world's markets too high in themselves, but raw materials, on account of the depreciation in marks, would be imported only at prohibitive prices."

German Raw Material Scarcity.  
"German raw material, nevertheless, continues to escape across the frontier in spite of all export prohibitions—for instance, through the 'hole in the wall' frontier, through which also are smuggled inward foreign luxury articles destined for the small part of the German public that is able to pay for them."

Raw Material Scarcity.  
"The manufacturing plants of Germany are in better condition than might have been expected; the engine power of the factories has been kept in fairly good order and the conversion of the armament factories has been accomplished, especially in western Germany—the Krupp, for instance—but raw materials are scarce, with the exception of coal and iron."

The present coal distress in Germany has two causes; one is the regulations by France; the other is the shortage of rolling stock on the railways. Germany, of course, has considered measures to be adopted. I am not permitted to repeat here what every one of five men I have interviewed proposes to do individually, but I may state those plans which have been adopted by a majority of those in ministerial and banking circles. They are as follows:

"A. It is not proposed to declare Germany bankrupt, since it is justly considered improper that citizens who have saved should be asked to pay for the losses of those who have shirked their duty in this respect should avoid loss. Neither will measures similar to those employed by Argentina in 1897 be adopted, to establish a new currency, say with one gram of gold as the unit, and employ this for the settlement abroad of trade balances from imports and exports, the mark continuing to circulate for internal payments. This will not be done, as it is not proposed to establish a fixed value for the mark."

Fixed Value Rejected.  
"The idea of a separate currency for foreign trade has not been entirely unheard of in Germany. Proposals have been discussed carefully, but opinion has crystallized against fixing the value of a German ten mark note at one gram of gold. Ten marks in German gold now is nearly three and two-thirds grams. It has been decided not to interfere with the mark, but to trust that the exchange

French Exchange Improves.  
Paris Celebrates and Clemenceau Receives Praise.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The rise in the franc and a corresponding decrease in the exchange rate on the dollar and the pound sterling on the Paris Bourse to-day caused a favorable impression in financial circles.

The hope was everywhere expressed that Premier Clemenceau's trip to England would result in an improvement in France's economic situation.

The "Wayfarer."  
Stays now being at Madison St. Garden Box Office. Phone 330 Madison St. 8-40.

Continued on Sixth Page.

### Good Old Joke Bobs Up in Supreme Court

Special Dispatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Here is a bit of cross-questioning in the Supreme Court to-day during arguments of the legality of 2.75 per cent beer under wartime prohibition:  
"Just what is the difference between beer and this near beer?" Chief Justice White asked.  
"I must confess I can determine none," Elihu Root, counsel for the liquor interests, replied.  
"Well, you are a very poor judge of distances," Justice McKeen chimed in, and the solemnity of the court disappeared.

### POUND LOWEST IN ITS HISTORY

Sterling in Local Market Breaks to \$8.67 1-4, Closing Price.

LONDON WILL STAND PAT  
No Change in Policy Besides Loans Abroad and Aid to Export Trade.

### Decline Not to Affect Britain's Money Policy

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, Dec. 11.—The British Government does not purpose to take any special measures in connection with the fall in American exchange beyond continuing its policy of withholding artificial support by borrowing abroad and doing everything possible to stimulate British export trade, according to Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal and former Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening.

The majestic pound sterling broke yesterday in the local market, as expressed in dollars, to \$8.67 1-4, its closing price of the day and its lowest in all history. At that figure the decline from parity is nearly \$1.20. Told in percentage, the value of the pound is nearly 25 per cent. below the gold parity. There was a trifling improvement in francs and marks, reflecting, it was said, the purchase of those exchanges from the sale of formerly foreign held securities in this market.

The rest of the exchange list generally followed the course of sterling to new low records, francs closing at 17.75, against 18.33 on Wednesday. Marks and Italian lire, however, made slight gains, the former closing at 2.03 and the latter at 13.67. On Wednesday they closed at 2.4 and 13.65 respectively.

In London yesterday New York exchange fell to a new low, closing at \$8.67 1-4. Paris francs, after touching 43 francs 90 centimes, reacted to 43 francs 70 centimes on Wednesday. There was a distinct decline in the mark, to 132 a pound, but the peseta depreciated to 19.30 at the close.

Although the market has now lopped off one-quarter of the normal value of the pound sterling, no one who would predict that the value now scraped bottom could be found. The remedy of the extension of foreign credits is still withheld and probably will be until the United States Government shall see fit to take the initiative.

International bankers pointed out that soon or late a point of equilibrium at which certain correctives, not hitherto decided, would be drawn from their hiding places, must be reached. One of those correctives is the sale in this market of securities, American or foreign, which investors abroad had determined to keep a permanent holding, but which can be sold advantageously when the number of pounds to be received for the dollars is sufficiently great. Another step, which can be brought about in the course of time, provided the decline in exchange continues, is the acquisition by American capitalists of interests in foreign corporations.

A more immediate factor in a normal corrective for the decline in the pound sterling is the sale of securities held here by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the account of the British Government and freed from loan obligations by reason of the repayment and refunding of British borrowings in the United States. There has been freed no less than approximately \$500,000,000 of American, Canadian and foreign securities by the British Government's repayment and refunding operations in this market. It was ascertained yesterday that only a small percentage of these securities have been disposed of, but that the amount of sales tends to increase as the pound sterling depreciates in value.

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Continued on Sixth Page.

### BATTLE RESIGNS AS SPECIAL AID TO GRAND JURY

Says Committee Told Him Friendship for Swann Might Embarrass.

INDICTMENTS ON WAY  
Almiral and District Attorney Clash Over Holding Minutes of Proceedings.

George Gordon Battle extricated himself yesterday from the position of special counsel, unwanted, to the extraordinary Grand Jury investigating the mysterious "overshadowing crime" by mailing his resignation to Gov. Smith. The lawyer told the Governor a committee of the Grand Jury had notified him they feared his friendship with District Attorney Swann might embarrass him in the conduct of the Grand Jury investigation of the District Attorney's office.

The bitterness between the District Attorney and Raymond F. Almiral, foreman of the Grand Jury, and his associates, was intensified by an order issued by Mr. Almiral to the official stenographer not to give the minutes of the Grand Jury proceedings to Mr. Swann and the ensuing statement of the District Attorney that not only would he get the minutes, but he would secure the indictment of anyone who attempted to remove them from his custody.

Action Is Expected.  
Throughout the day the belief grew among those of all parties and sympathies at the Criminal Courts Building that something more than language will soon develop in the situation. The close of the day brought what was seemingly a continuation of the vague whispering for Mr. Almiral for a statement which closed the proceedings of the day, legal, vocal and belittled, ended with the significant sentence: "The way seems clear now for Grand Jury action."

This statement was all the more remarkable since it came at the end of comment concerning the situation resulting from the resignation of Mr. Battle. Comment of Mr. Almiral was as follows:

"In regard to the general plan of the Grand Jury we have no comment to make until the Governor acts on Mr. Battle's letter or until the Grand Jury hears from Mr. Battle himself. However, the situation stands where it did when the Grand Jury asked for the designation of Attorney-General Newton to take up the inquiry."

"In any event the jury will require the services of a man not connected with the District Attorney's office who is able and competent to carry on his work and I feel some such man will be appointed shortly."

"I think the Governor probably appreciates the long delay in the Grand Jury work and will see to it that in seeing that an appointment is made shortly and with no further delay."

Governor May Name Man.  
Mr. Almiral's statement concerning the willingness of the Governor to appoint another legal adviser after the Grand Jury has rejected Mr. Battle is not borne out by the Governor's previous attitude. He had, as he emphatically stated recently, "turned that proposition down cold." It is possible, however, that he will suggest a man for Mr. Swann to name.

Mr. Battle declined to make any statement. His letter of resignation in which he stated his relations with Mr. Swann would not embarrass him in an investigation of his office was given out at Albany. Mr. Battle announced his withdrawal because he felt he could not have the cooperation of the Grand Jury in the investigation of the District Attorney's office.

District Attorney Swann's threat of indictment for any one removing the minutes of the Grand Jury came when his attention was drawn to the order issued by Mr. Almiral to the jury's stenographer to furnish no more minutes of the proceedings to Mr. Swann. The order was due presumably to the fact that assistants of Mr. Swann are under investigation. When the stenographer demurred Mr. Almiral said:

"If there is any controversy over this between you and Mr. Swann we, the Grand Jury, will take the matter up with Justice Weeks."

Mr. Swann's remark was unconnected with sugar.

"The District Attorney is the legal custodian of all minutes and exhibits," he exclaimed. "This is perfectly ridiculous. I won't discuss it, but I will see the minutes and any person removing or attempting to remove them from the District Attorney's possession or from the Court House will be indicted, no matter who he is. I will not take any dictation from Mr. Almiral."

Mr. Battle's possible successor, Mr. Swann said positively that he would appoint no one except on the suggestion of the Governor.

MANY ON "XMAS" VOYAGE.  
Mauretania to Bring 3,000 Home for the Holidays.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 11.—Nearly 2,000 passengers, most of them Americans homeward bound for the Christmas holidays, are booked for the first Mauretania "Christmas" voyage in five years. The steamship will depart next Wednesday.

It is expected she will carry a record Christmas mail, between 7,000 and 8,000 sacks.

### 8,000 Illinois Miners Repudiate Agreement

PEORIA, Dec. 11.—Miners of Peoria, Sub-District No. 2, repudiated the Indianapolis agreement for settling the nationwide strike of miners at a meeting held to-night, according to a statement made by W. E. Sherwood, member of the Illinois State Board of United Mine Workers of America. Eight thousand men are affected.

### ROCKEFELLER CUTS TAX BILL

City to Lose \$78,000 This Year by His Standing on Rights.

GETS EVEN WITH Hylan  
Might Have Paid on \$5,000,000 Except for Attacks During Campaign.

For many years John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has paid willingly personal taxes to the city of New York on an assessment of \$5,000,000, although, as he demonstrated some years ago, he could not be held legally for that amount. But this year he is standing on his rights with the Hylan administration, and through his personal counsel has caused his personal assessment to be reduced from \$5,000,000 to \$1,900,000. Assuming that the tax rate will be about \$2.50 this year the city will lose some \$78,000.

It may be the answer of Mr. Rockefeller to the attitude that Mayor Hylan has always taken toward his family. The Hylan campaign was devoted to a considerable extent to accusing the Rockefeller administration of favoritism to those interests. When Hylan was elected he ordered his Tax Board to make a thorough investigation of the Rockefeller holdings. Much to their surprise Mr. Rockefeller sent them a complete list.

As a matter of fact the Mitchell Tax Board one year increased the personal assessments from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller's counsel showed the board that his client could not be held under the law for more than \$2,000,000, but said he would be willing to pay on \$5,000,000, the old figure. The assessment was reduced.

It was always the custom of Andrew Carnegie to pay on a larger personal assessment than he could have been held for legally.

### DUCHESS DISCOVERS EDITH CAVELL'S DOG

Had Wandered Many Months Through War Ruins.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, Dec. 11.—This is the story of a dog that Paris is talking about to-day.

During the German occupation this dog was separated from its mistress and for many months the animal wandered through Belgian villages and over muddy roads, searching for its owner.

After nearly a year of such wandering, through some happy circumstances the dog came to the chateau of the Duchess de Croix and made himself at home. The Duchess herself got to like him and subsequently adopted him as a pet.

It was thought at first that the dog was ownerless, but in stroking him one day the Duchess came upon a tiny collar, attached to which there was a small identification tag with three words inscribed thereon.

They were "Miss Edith Cavell."

### RED VICTORY PERIL TO BRITISH ASIA

Latest Success a Threat of Indian Border Trouble.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A serious situation has developed in the Transcaspian region, where, as a recent Bolshevik official statement showed, the Bolshevik claim to have resumed the offensive and occupied Kazanjk. The British War Office reports afford no confirmation of this claim, but its truth is generally accepted.

It is pointed out that the Bolshevik advance in this region might easily result in a grave position for Great Britain in Asia, as the Bolsheviks succeed in bringing them in closer relations with Afghanistan and create a danger that these two influences adverse to the British will combine to make trouble on the border of India. It is conceded that the Bolsheviks and the Afghans have a common desire to see Great Britain embarrassed in these regions.

COALITION CABINET FOR SPAIN.  
Alazar, at King's Request, Undertakes Its Organization.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—King Alfonso has asked Manuel Alendar Alazar, the former Foreign Minister, to form a cabinet. Senator Alendar Alazar has agreed to try to organize a coalition ministry, comprising representatives of all groups and devoid of party spirit.

During the day Eduardo Dato and Count de Bugallia, Minister of Finance in the Toca cabinet, announced their separate failures to form a ministry.

### MINERS' CHIEFS ORDER ALL MEN BACK AT ONCE

Difference Between Wilson Truce and Garfield Plan Explained.

TO END CONTEMPT CASES  
U. S., Though, Will Continue Conspiracy Inquiry—Union Leaders to Meet.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—Officers of every local union in District 11 of the United Mine Workers of America received a telegraphic order to-day from John L. Lewis, president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer of the organization, to begin producing coal.

The order was issued as a result of the decision reached yesterday by officials of the miners' organization in accordance with an agreement proposed by President Wilson and presented to a conference at Indianapolis by Attorney-General Palmer, which ordered the nationwide strike of miners to begin November 1. In addition, a circular letter was prepared to-day to be mailed to each local explaining the action of the conference in detail and counselling the miners not to delay returning to work. The letter explains the difference between the President's proposal and that of Dr. Garfield.

In anticipation of such instructions, miners in the Hoosier fields are in better shape to resume work immediately than in either Illinois or Ohio. It is believed that the production of fuel in this State will be actively under way by Monday.

Throughout most of the coal districts the men are slow in returning to work. In some places the men say they will wait for the official order written on union stationery and properly signed and sealed. In others there is an indisposition to resume work on a Friday, and a still stronger sentiment exists in the 13th. In District 11, which includes most of Indiana, the men plan to get some coal ready to-morrow, then to lay off Saturday and Sunday and take the coal out on Monday.

After that date the mines will be more active than before the strike was called. The order to resume work is received with good grace by most miners of this district.

Investigators for the Department of Justice gathered at Universal and Jacksonville, information showing an alleged disregard of the injunction issued by A. B. Anderson, Judge of the Federal Court at Indianapolis. Some of the telegrams sent by and received by radicals at these two places not only denounced the Government, but President Wilson himself, and urged the miners to place to be firm and not to permit "Wilson to crowd such stuff down our throats." However, the miners at Universal and Jacksonville went to the shafts to-day and prepared for the resumption of work later.

The operators expressed satisfaction at the result of the conference, and said they have their mines ready. No delay in producing coal and sending it to the consumers will be experienced, they said, if the railways supply the cars.

All the engineers, firemen and pumpers who left their jobs have returned to work. It will be necessary to clean up some of the mines, but this can be done in a few hours.

It was said to-day that the Government intended to proceed with the Grand Jury investigation of charges of violation of the Lever act and anti-trust laws through conspiracy to limit the production of coal. These charges involve both miners and operators.

P. S. Eustis, director of Western passenger traffic, said plans were being made for a return to normal traffic, although no indication was given of when cancelled trains would be returned to schedules.

Volunteer miners still were working to-day in Kansas, Oklahoma and Montana. Industrial plants in Utah continued to close to-day and Nebraska industries also faced immediate closing.

Many Indiana and Michigan miners returned to work to-day, as did a few Illinois, Texas and some other States. Arkansas mines will require from one to two weeks before they are again producing coal at normal capacity. P. W. Lukins, president of the Interstate Coal Operators Association, announced.

TRAINS EXPECTED TO  
BE RESTORED SOON  
Chicago Hopes for Lessening of Fuel Regulations.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Work was resumed to-day in the mines in several States but little relaxation in fuel restrictions followed. Plans for a return to normal of the passenger train schedules were under consideration to-night. There were indications that with general resumption of mining by Monday some lessening of regulations might be expected next week.

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UPON LEAVING he was asked to say whether he would represent the public on the commission. He refused to reply. When pressed he said laughingly

### Fuel Administrator Fears Collusion to Gouge Public on Coal.

HE FOUGHT PLAN HARD  
Not Consulted in Negotiations Leading to Offer to the Miners.

SENDS LETTER TO WILSON  
Garfield Resignation in President's Hands a Year, but Not Acted On.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Dr. Harry A. Garfield despatched to-night to the White House a sealed packet with the request to Secretary to the President Tumulty that it be delivered at once to President Wilson. It is believed to be a request for the immediate acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Garfield as United States Fuel Administrator, tendered a year ago. The action is known to have been predicated upon Dr. Garfield's frank dissatisfaction with the solution of the coal strike proposed by the President against his advice and most earnest recommendations.

After the transmission of the misadventure to the White House Dr. Garfield declined to discuss the purport of the message and Secretary Tumulty would only admit that he had performed the specific request of Dr. Garfield.

It has been known that the Fuel Administrator had been deeply wounded by the studied ignoring of himself and of his views by the President ever since the proposals of the President to the United Mine Workers of America for a settlement of the strike were sent to Indianapolis on Tuesday without Dr. Garfield having been consulted as to either the form or purpose of the President's plan.

The settlement which the President submitted to the miners was entirely outside of and divergent from the plan preferred by Dr. Garfield. The only phase of similarity was the suggestion of an increase in wage rates